

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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## MISSIONARY GEOGRAPHY.

From the London Methodist Magazine.  
An account of the Great Namaquas, in Africa; from Mr. B. SHAW'S Journal.

Great Namaqua Land lies on the coast of Africa, between the Namaquas and the Damaras, extending from about 24 to 29 degrees of latitude. Some parts of this almost entire region are mountainous and barren, whilst others produce grass for innumerable multitudes of the savage animals which the lonely deserts, are to be found in part or other of this extensive tract. From information which we obtain from the village of Gammap, it seems that there are numerous tribes north-east of the Namaquas, whose country is free from mountains, being, far as the eye can see, an extensive plain, yielding plenty of grass, and possessing abundant fountains. The Great Namaquas are doubtless of the same origin with the Bushmen on the west of the colony, (of the Cape of Hope,) and of the Little Namaquas on its boundary. They differ much from the Caffres and Bootchuans on the east, and from their nearest neighbors, the Damaras, on the west.

The figure of the Namaquas in by no means without attractions. They are generally taller than the Hottentots within the colony, and are quite erect, and well proportioned. Their colour is of a yellowish-brown, though this is only apparent in their hands and faces, the rest of their bodies being discoloured by dirt and grease. Those who are in hot climates, and who are destitute of clothing, consider the custom of greasing the body to be highly useful; this being the method which they have of preventing their skins from being shrivelled and scorched by the scorching sun.

The Great Namaquas are of a mild and amiable disposition, and towards those who treat them with humanity, perfectly honest. Honesty is portrayed in their countenance, and they are by no means deficient in affection for their families and country. They will share the last morsel of their possession with one who is hungry. Their own expressions, "eat alone—smoke alone—smoke alone." Strangers among them, are treated with kindness.

We not only travelled amongst them in perfect safety, but they most liberally supplied all our wants, and were ready to render us every possible assistance. During the time that the Great Namaquas of the Colony, plunder parties were frequently sent out to these tribes, who not only took their cattle, but committed the great robberies. The Namaquas, as we expected, sought revenge, and of the plunderers met with the fate so justly deserved, whilst others, understanding the cruelties which they experienced from Christian savages, may travel amongst them in safety.

Their huts do not differ in their construction from those of the Little Namaquas; they are perfect hemispheres formed of the boughs of trees, and covered with mud. The sedge of which their huts are made being of an inferior kind, they have but a mean appearance. They possess immense numbers of cattle, besides goats and sheep. They are frequently surprised at the redness of their cows and oxen from the fields; and of dust, seen floating in the air on the side of the village, were continuing to approach each other, till the cattle raised them, were all brought together into one fold, where they remain all night. They delight much in their dance, like the Caffres, they turn the heads of their favorite ones in every direction which fancy suggests to them as a signal.

Their chief subsistence is animal food; they have no bread or vegetables, but there are roots that grow spontaneously in the field, and which they eat. They likewise use a sort of seed, much resembling our Engage-grass, but of a heavier body. After being made clean, is mixed with milk, and makes a good substitute for milk. They do not, however, gather themselves, but steal it from the nests of laborious ants. The milk is somewhat sweet as taken from the cows, and more generally put into vessels of gourd, in which state it is supposed to be more nutritious, the best proof of which is the healthy appearance of those who use it.

Their dress is similar to that of the surrounding tribes. Many of the males wear about the waist, and which is hung at a case made of jackall's skin: they have a covering of soft leather, and other amongst them have in addition a sort of wheel suspended at the end of an ornamented girdle—the wheel formed of thick leather, and set with beads of copper or iron. Their caps (or cloaks) are composed of the skins of sheep, jackals, or wild cats and serve for their nightly covering. They are in almost general use; and

are either made of bullock's hide, or the prepared skins of wild animals. The females wear a little apron ten or twelve inches in breadth, and as many in length. It is formed of skin, and ornamented according to the taste of the wearer, with various tassels reaching to the knee. Some of them make caps of skin for their heads, and others cover them with the cured maws of sheep or calves.

They have ornaments of ivory, copper and iron rings on their legs and arms, and are much attached to beads, with which their wrists and necks, and sometimes their waists are decorated. Many had their hair adorned with small shells, in which the figure of a star seemed to have the preference. A red powder mingled with fat, and profusely laid on the head, forms in their estimation, a rich pomatum: Some of their heads appeared as if overlaid with red pastry—those of others resembled a mop for washing floors—and some had the resemblance of the quills of the porcupine. Their appearance was curious, wild, and to a stranger even terrific. The ladies use various sorts of paint, with which they daub their cheeks: Here their difference of taste is displayed, some using red, others brown, and some a jet black, being a composition of charcoal and fat blended together.

Each tribe or clan is governed by a chief who attends to the forms handed down from generation to generation. The chief receives the hind part of every bullock which is slaughtered; this he distributes amongst the males of his village, all of whom are called his soldiers. He also collects a sufficiency of milk by the door of his hut, to deal out amongst the poor and the needy. On the death of his wife, every male who has arrived at years of maturity, gives him a cow, which, after a certain number of years, is again returned. A part of every animal taken in hunting is required by the chief, and though it should be in a state of putrefaction before it can be brought him, he nevertheless demands his right.

They carry with them their ancient weapons, the bow and arrows. The arrows are preserved in a case or quiver, and are deeply poisoned. The assegai, which is a sort of spear fixed to the end of a tapering shaft, is in general use: in throwing this weapon they are remarkably expert; but are quite alarmed at fire-arms, and will, if possible, make their escape from them.

Their petty wars generally originate respecting their cattle, but they are seldom of a serious nature. Their engagements may generally be compared to the sham-fights of children; yet, if Bushmen or others have stolen away their cattle, a commando is despatched to retake them, in doing which, death is sometimes the consequence.

In many things they are exceedingly superstitious, and their sorcerers exercise various tricks amongst them, to which most of them give credence. When a person is sick, the sorcerer is sent for, who examines the place where the pain is seated, and privately letting a small bit of wood fall upon it, he declares it has come out of the sick man's flesh. Sometimes he cuts off the first joint of the little finger of his patient, pretending that the sickness will go out with the blood. Of this we had numerous proofs in the many persons whom we saw who had lost the first, and some the second joint of their little fingers. On such occasions the sorcerer demands the fattest sheep in the flock, which is killed and feasted upon. Sometimes incisions are made in the part affected, at other times red hot iron is laid upon it to scorch and blister it, and sometimes they cover it with a plaster of fat. Many wore upon their heads the skins of galls.—Those galls had been taken from animals slaughtered on some particular occasion, such as on their being declared to have arrived at man's estate, on their shooting some wild animal, or at the time of their marriage. The females perform what they call another slaughter, or another sacrifice. For this particular cattle are destined, and none but particular persons are allowed to partake thereof: the males are altogether excluded. I doubt not but this custom has in former ages been intended as a sort of religious ordinance, but nothing of that kind is at present intended by it, as they are totally in the dark respecting every truth even in natural religion. In one of their villages the rising of a very stormy wind was attributed to our having changed our linen and clothes, and the calm which commenced the following day they attributed to the same circumstance. Br. Schmelten having put on another waistcoat, they supposed the wind to have settled in consequence of the change. They do not like to be numbered, as they think it to be a token that death will soon take them away. On seeing the mist arise out of the sea, they believe that strangers are coming amongst them, and hold themselves in readiness. They are much afraid of an eclipse, as also of the meteor vulgarly called the falling star; they consider it a token of sickness amongst their cattle, and will drive them to another part, and beg of the star to spare them.

In their pastoral way of life they have not much work to require their attention,

yet many of them have servants of the Damara nation to watch their cattle by day, and bring them to the fold in the evening. Some of the Damaras are also employed amongst them as smiths, who make rings for their arms, assegais for their defence, and ornaments of copper for their ears, &c.

Some of the Namaquas make bamboos to contain their milk, and a few have small gardens for the purpose of raising tobacco, which they exchange with their neighbors. The women make mats for their houses, milk the cows, clean the grass-seed for food, and pound the bark with which their hair is powdered. When a hunting party is formed, the whole herd go out together, and forming themselves into a large circle, they surround the place where it is expected that the animal will be found. The circle is then contracted, and all of them draw nearer to the object of their pursuit; on the rising up of the game, each is ready for the attack, and a shower of assegais suddenly deprive him of life.

Some of them are kind to the sick, but the aged and infirm are often treated with cruelty. When a party are about to emigrate to some other part of the country, a small inclosure or fold is made of bushes; in this fold those who are unable to travel (perhaps an aged father or mother) are shut up; a sheep is generally left for their subsistence, which being eat up, they either die of hunger, or are devoured by the wild beasts of the desert. Mr. Moffat, on a journey northward of the Orange River, found, "in the middle of a wild country an old woman who had been left to perish by her companions, among whom were her own children.—It was proposed to remove her to another kraal, but she refused, because the people there would do the same to her as her own friends had done." Mr. Schmelten, who has witnessed similar instances, frequently charged them during our journey with this most unnatural crime, and warned them against the practice in future.

At their funerals they practice no ceremonies. Soon as a person has ceased to breathe, or even before the vital functions have completed their work, his friends press the body, in order that the corpse may lie more compact. A small round hole is then scratched in the ground, and the corpse placed in it, in a sitting posture; after which a pile of stones to the height of four or five feet is heaped upon it, to prevent any wild animals from taking it away. They are generally much alarmed at the thought of death, and when a family has lost one of its members, the house in which they dwell is speedily removed to another situation. They seem to have but little idea of traffic, yet from the many iron bodkins which we saw amongst them, it is certain that they have some intercourse with the nations on the east. On enquiring from whom they had obtained those articles, they answered, "from the people where the sun comes up." It is evident that the natives cross the Continent from east to west, and I doubt not but Missionaries will find that course, and be able to unite by a chain of various links, the Missions to the Bootchuans with those of the great Namaquas.

It was exceedingly desirable that Walvis Bay (lat. 22. 54. S. and long. 44. 36. E.) should be visited by some Missionary, which I apprehend is only a few weeks journey from Bethany. I have conversed with an English captain, now in Cape-town, who was on shore at that place; he saw the natives, and got a supply of water. If a settlement were formed at that Bay, the Missionaries residing there, might act as agents to the brethren at Bethany, the Fish river, &c. which would supercede the necessity of leaving their stations, and travelling to Cape Town for necessities.

We have cause to believe from a variety of circumstances, that the Lord is, by a secret influence, preparing the minds of the heathen for the reception of the Gospel: "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest."—Lon. Meth. Mag.

## Present State of the Slave Trade.

Report of a Special Committee of the London African Institution.

It had been referred to a Special Committee, to form a Digest of the information relative to the Slave Trade, recently laid on the Table of the House of Commons; and to communicate such Digest, with their Observations thereon, to the Board. This communication was made to the Directors on the 8th of May; and has been printed, by their order, as a Supplement to the Annual Report of the present year. It occupies 180 pages; and is filled with details, the nature and bearing of which are clearly stated, by the Committee themselves, in the following summary of its contents:—

"The Committee feel that it will be impossible for any Member of the African Institution to peruse these documents without strong emotions. They exhibit, on the part of our Government, a perpet-

ual and painful struggle against the apathy and negligence (to use the very mildest terms of which the case will admit) of those whom it has been urging almost without intermission, but hitherto almost in vain, to perform their solemn contracts, to redeem their repeated pledges, and to act up to their public declarations.

"If a close scrutiny might be able to discover one or two instances, in which opportunities of beneficial interference may have been overlooked, even by our own Government, yet the comparison between its conduct in regard to the Slave Trade and that of the other Members of the Alliance, is too honourable to Great Britain, and too gratifying to the friends of Africa, to be passed without observation.

"In other countries, the men in power, with few exceptions, appear to have contented themselves with bare professions, and to have made few or no spontaneous exertions in this cause. Even some of the best disposed among them have appeared rather resentful of complaint, as if it implied a charge of insincerity, than earnest by their conduct to obviate the possibility of such an imputation: nay, instances are not wanting, still judging from appearances, where they have sought rather to excuse criminals, than to discover, to punish, or even to restrain them. And when such are the dispositions manifested by persons in high station, it were folly to indulge any other expectation than that the subaltern agents both abroad and at home should be not only generally supine, but too frequently conniving and corrupt.

"In the case of one Power, (Spain) the Committee find the attempt revived to hide the enormities of its Slave Trade under the miserable pretence of concern for the souls of those, on whose bodily and mental feelings they scruple not to inflict the most grievous of all injuries.

"In another, (Portugal) they discover an apparently fixed determination to cling to this flagitious Commerce at all hazards, unless it can wring, from the sympathies of this country toward Africa, a large redeeming price for the blood which it will otherwise deliberately shed, and for the agonies and tortures which it will otherwise deliberately inflict.

"By a third, (Netherlands) of whom better things might have been expected, the utmost pains have been taken to establish such a limitation of its own solemn engagements, as must fritter away or wholly destroy all the beneficial effects which they were designed to produce, so long as one State in Europe shall be found unprincipled enough to connive at crimes which it has professed to renounce and to punish: or so long as Portugal, persisting in her determination to perpetuate a Trade which she has declared to be a violation of the sacred principles of religion and humanity, shall be able to supply a human victim from her own possessions in Angola, or to glean man, woman, or child from the interior of Africa.

"Of the conduct of a fourth Power, (France) the Committee are unwilling to express themselves in terms that would appropriately convey their feelings. They will, therefore, abstain from the attempt; in the hope, that, in a country where public opinion is not without very considerable influence and where information may be widely diffused, the bare statement of the facts of the case will produce their due effect, both on the Government and the People.

"They would only remark, that every one of these Governments, whose subjects, it will be seen, carry on the Slave Trade, almost without disguise, and certainly with impunity, has joined in the unequivocal reprobation of the Traffic, in language as strong as the most sincere detestation could suggest.

"It seems important, also, to remark, that while Great Britain has been waging this unequal conflict with the avarice and profligacy of the Traders of so many other States, which have certainly not shewn any extraordinary ardour in repressing the crimes of their own subjects, it has derived but little aid from the reclamations and remonstrances of Austria, Russia, and Prussia: who stand equally pledged with Great Britain, to enforce and execute the solemn sentence pronounced on the Slave Trade, by the Powers of Europe assembled in Congress at Vienna; and to provide that it shall not be rendered abortive by the arts or the influence of the miscreants who are engaged in carrying it on.

"America alone has practically seconded our efforts with cordiality. But even this Power—eager as the Committee believe her to be in her wishes to destroy this enormous evil, in which too many of her own subjects still participate—is restrained, by certain Constitutional considerations, from that full co-operation which is necessary to its effectual repression. If, however, the report shall be confirmed—that she has, by a Legislative Enactment, stamped the Slave Trade with the brand of piracy; and subjected every citizen of the United States, as well as every foreigner sailing under the American flag, who shall be engaged in carrying it on, to capital punishment—she will have elevated her character to a height to which other nations may look with envy; and she

will have set an example, which Great Britain, the Committee cannot doubt, will be among the very first to imitate, and which must, sooner or later, become a part of the universal code of the civilized world."

Since the appearance of the Supplemental Report, Resolutions, and Addresses to His Majesty grounded on the documents contained therein, have been unanimously adopted by both Houses of Parliament—in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne; and in the House of Commons, on that of Mr. Wilberforce.

These Resolutions and Addresses are in full accordance with the sentiments of the Special Committee above stated, and enter at large and forcibly into the conduct of the European Powers. Of the late proceedings of the American States it is said— "In witnessing the conduct of the Legislature of the United States on this occasion, we are led to reflect, with grateful exultation, on our common origin, and on those common laws and institutions, whose liberal spirit has prompted our American Brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a Traffic in the persons of our fellow-creatures its just character and designation; and we cannot but express our earnest hopes, that not only we ourselves shall speedily follow so honourable an example, but that the day is not far distant, when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable Traffic shall be pronounced to be piratical, to be an offence against all human kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress." [Lon. Mis. Reg.]

## WEST INDIES.

The following Extract of a Letter from Mr. FRANKLIN, dated St. Eustatius, Dec. 16, 1820, will be read with interest, as it describes a pleasing instance of the influence of Christian instruction:

I have on this island four established places of worship, in each of which I preach once in the course of the week. The last of those places was opened under the following peculiar circumstance:—A slave belonging to a person on this island, had run away from his master, and become a most notorious robber, and having got others to join him, he was appointed their captain. He resided with them in the mountains fourteen months, but having been surprised while committing one of his predatory plunderings, he was taken and put in confinement. His master expostulated with him on the badness of his conduct; but the slave replied, that no one had cared for his religious concerns, and therefore he had been ignorant and wicked.

The master applied to me, and I told him that if he would let me preach to his negroes, I would save him a great deal of trouble. I went to the robber, conversed with him, and left him apparently sorry for his past wickedness, and purposing to act very differently in future. The master offered me a large warehouse to preach in, and has since fitted it up for the purpose; I preach in it to all his negroes, with his own family, and to many others who attend from the neighborhood. The late robber himself, I am happy to state, manifests a real change of life and heart, to the truth of which his master bears a pleasing testimony. He has been received as a scholar into our Sunday school, and has since requested to be admitted on trial as a member of Society. When he came to make his request, all present joined in prayer for him, that he might be kept from falling, and we wept with joy over him "who was dead but is alive, who was lost but is found."

Our excellent Governor lately visited, with his Secretary and a member of the Council, the Sunday school; and expressed his high satisfaction with the improvement of the children. I am happy to say, that about forty of them manifest a work of grace on their minds, and are regularly met once a week, to receive such advice and cautions as their circumstances seem to require. [Lon. Meth. Mag.]

## AWFUL ALARM.

In New-York, on the 21st Sept., a little past 10 o'clock, P. M., the principal part of the ceiling of the roof of the Baptist meeting-house at the corner of Chrystie and Delancy street, called Bethel church, of which Mr. Chase is pastor, separated in a body from the rafters, and fell with a tremendous crash to the floor. The plastering, lathing and furring, or planking, by which it was affixed to the rafters, came in a solid mass together, and damaged the pews, on which it fell very materially. Had this dreadful accident happened during the time of divine service, the consequent destruction of lives must have been lamentably great. Serious mischief was occasioned by an unfounded alarm, soon after commencing worship in this new building; a crowded congregation precipitated themselves from the galleries and windows in the utmost terror and confusion, to the great injury of limbs and the loss of clothing. But on examining the building, the suspicions of its insufficiency were dissipated, and the house has since been excessively thronged without apprehension of danger.—How strongly should accidents of this kind enforce attention to strength and security in erecting and completing edifices; deficiencies may be the means of fatal consequences to hundreds! Ave. Journal.

A distinguished character, in a neighboring nation, had an extraordinary mark of distinction and honor sent him by his prince as he lay on his death-bed. "Alas!" said he, looking coldly upon it, "this is a mighty fine thing here, in this country; but I am just going to a country where it will be of no service to me."







## BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1821.

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this important institution was held at the Hall over the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday last, at 11 A.M. and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Charleston, S. C. The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted. The amount of receipts for the last year was \$13,103; 97. The Officers of the preceding year were re-chosen, and Rev. W. FAY, of Charleston, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Board of Directors by the death of the Rev. Dr. WORCESTER. Rev. B. FAIRBANKS resigned his seat at the Board, and received a vote of thanks from the Society for his labors and faithful services. Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Braintree, was chosen in his stead.

At four o'clock, P.M. the Society met by adjournment at Marlboro' Hotel, agreeable to the arrangements of their Committee, where the Report of the Directors was read to a respectable and interested audience by the Rev. B. EMERSON. The motion for the acceptance and publication of the Report was made by SAMUEL HUBBARD, Esq. and seconded by Rev. Dr. PALMER. Thanks were moved to the Directors for their great exertions in behalf of the Society, by Rev. B. B. WISNER, & seconded by Rev. W. JENKS. The thanks of the Society to the Auxiliary Societies, Churches and other Associations, were moved by Rev. Dr. HOLMES, and seconded by Rev. Mr. STORRS. Most of these gentlemen addressed the Society in support of their motions—if we shall be able to procure their addresses they will be given to the public hereafter.

At the close of the meeting about \$900 were subscribed to the funds of the Society—of which \$800 are annual subscriptions.

As we hope soon to have the Report to publish, entire, we shall not at present remark upon it.

Mr. Vail, the superintendent of the "Union Mission," writes from near the "Post of Arkansas" June 11, 1821, that the prospects of the Mission would be flattering, but for the "untimely and perplexing warfare" existing between the Osages and the neighboring Cherokees. The United States Agent has done what he could to prevent the rupture between the tribes, but the Cherokees are exceedingly embittered against the Osages, and seem determined to listen to no overtures for reconciliation. Mr. V. considers these Indian wars, as more effectually preventing the success of Missionary enterprises than any thing else, especially in regard to the Osages; they have not yet been corrupted by ardent spirits, nor vitiated by bad examples. He urges the friends of Christ, and the friends of humanity, in the first place to earnest prayer, and then to present their petitions to Congress, to control the savages in their conduct toward each other, as well as toward white men. We cannot conceive why speedy and effectual measures may not be taken by government to prevent the wars of the Indians, and make it as much their interest to live in peace with each other, as with our own citizens. It is to be hoped that Mr. Vail's suggestion will not be neglected.

## SLAVE TRADE.

An "abstract of the information recently laid on the table of the British House of Commons on the subject of the Slave Trade," has been politely handed us by a gentleman of this town, and we intend soon to avail ourselves of it, and give our readers as clear a view as possible of the nature and extent of existing obstacles to the entire destruction of the horrid traffic in human flesh.—It may be sufficient here to say, that the want of good faith in the government of France, stands foremost among these obstacles. Slave ships are constantly, without scarce the attempt at disguise, fitting out at Havre, Honfleur, and other ports, obtaining their cargoes on the coast without molestation from the British cruisers, and returning in safety with them to the West-Indies. A paltry fee to the officers who ought to put a stop to the business, prevents them from the discharge of their duty; and the government pertinaciously refuse to allow the right of search to British cruisers, tho' on principles of perfect reciprocity, and restricted to fixed parallels of latitude and longitude; or even to suggest any other practicable method of remedying the evil. It is impossible to regard the conduct of France in this business, without abhorrence; for it is strongly marked with duplicity, meanness, and corruption.

Through the Missionary Register, we collect some important facts relative to the extent of the slave trade on the western coast of Africa, from the 15th Report of the 'African Institution.' From March to July, 1820, there had been in the river Bonny, from 9 to 16 sailing vessels at the same time, each capable of carrying from 300 to 700 slaves; and that two of these vessels had sailed to the West-Indies and returned within that term, engaged in their second voyage. During the same term, 120 sail of French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels had visited the river Bonny, for the purpose of procuring slaves.

A letter from a gentleman on board the Cyane, American sloop of war, states that at that date, there were not less than 200 sail of slave vessels on the coast, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and many of them owned by Americans, though under foreign flags!

The French slave traders have not only revived the trade on the river Senegal, but have commenced it on the Gambia, which belongs to Great Britain; they have established agents for the purpose at Albreda, a village about 40 miles from the mouth of the river; and although no French ship is allowed to enter or leave the river without examination, yet means are found to convey the slaves by canoes and over land, to some port where they can be safely shipped. Thus the whole country through which the Gambia is navigable, 1000 miles, is made the scene of the atrocities of the slave trade. This subject is now under discussion between the two Governments.

The French slave trade was never carried on to so enormous an extent, as in the year 1820, though it had been absolutely prohibited by government. The French flag is the only one that protects the ships of any nation in the trade, and it is made use of by Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans.

At Bencoolen and the Malacca Islands, and at St. Helena, measures are in train for the eventual extermination of slavery.

It is expected that the settlers at the Cape of Good Hope will adopt the same measures.

General M'lyna, the French governor of the Isle of Bourbon, is cordially disposed to concur with Gov. Farquhar, of the Isle of France, to suppress the slave trade in those seas. The only French officer whose name we recollect to have seen mentioned, as sincerely promoting the cause of universal abolition.

A considerable slave trade is carried on along the whole eastern coast of Africa, north of the British possessions. The Directors of the East-India company, have pledged themselves to co-operate with the Directors of the African Institution for the destruction of the slave trade.

Capt. Thompson, who is stationed with a body of troops at Ras-el Kymen on the Persian Gulf, has negotiated a treaty with the Arabian tribes in that neighborhood, in which an article is inserted, declaring the carrying off of slaves, men, women or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere to be plunder and piracy—and, that the friendly Arabs will do nothing of this nature.

Accounts have been received at Copenhagen, from Christianburgh, the principal of the Danish settlements on the coast of Guinea. It appears that Major STAFFERS, the Military Commandant of that station, has recently had occasion to put in force, in a very marked manner, the rigorous orders, he has received from his Government, to prevent every sort of traffic in slaves. A Portuguese slave vessel, supported by another vessel of the same class, but well armed, made its appearance before Thamma, a town under the Danish sovereignty, with the intention of making some purchases there of slaves. Major STAFFERS immediately occupied the place with one thousand men, and made the Portuguese Captain and a part of his crew prisoners. The Major has sent them to Sierra Leone for trial. We are sorry to add, that two Englishmen were seized at the same time, for participating in the diabolical traffic; they had been delivered to the Commander of the English force at St. James, and will, it is said, be sent to London to be tried. The chief of the town is supposed to have had a secret understanding with the slave merchants. The vessel which accompanied the Portuguese trader, and which is said to have been Dutch, effected its escape.—London paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Jews.—Don Juan Joseph Heydock, Professor of Oriental languages, in the college at Madrid, is a Christian Jew, and disposed to aid the circulation of the Scriptures and the conversion of his "own nation" by all means in his power. He writes, that for "more than forty years past, he had been his whole desire and most earnest wish to promote the glory of God and propagate the divine and pure word of life, the fountain of salvation, among all nations and people." He has an undoubted assurance of the ultimate conversion of the Jews, and rejoices in the efforts which are making to hasten the event.

Joseph Wolff, a converted Jew, on his way to Judea as a Missionary to his brethren, was detained some time at Gibraltar. There he distributed upwards of 50 copies of the New Testament, several Psalters, and more than 100 tracts among respectable Jews. It is not improbable that the impression made by his zeal, humility and seriousness on the minds of the Jews, will prepare the way for the London Jews Society to establish a mission there—or at least adopt measures for promoting the spirit of enquiry already excited.

A writer in the Jewish Expositor, who takes up the question, whether the conversion of the Jews will be effected by ordinary means, or by miraculous interpositions of Providence, inclines to the opinion that both these methods will be employed in bringing about that event. While he considers the circulation of the Scriptures among them, the preaching of the gospel, the expression of kindness toward them, &c. necessary to prepare the way of the Lord, and therefore to be followed up with untiring zeal, yet he seems to be satisfied that extraordinary operations are to be looked for, in order to the conversion of the whole nation, and this opinion is founded, 1st, on the fact of their extraordinary obstinacy and peculiar bitterness against Christianity; 2d, on the fact that the dealings of God with them from the beginning have been extraordinary—their whole history presents a continued series of miracles down to the birth of Christ, and their preservation as a distinct people scattered among all the nations of the earth, is a standing miracle; 3d, on various passages of Scripture, (which our readers will consult, if they feel an interest in the subject,) Isa. 11, 11; to the end; Zech. 10, 6; to the end; Ezek. 36.

Genera.—A very visible and surprising progress has marked the interests of Evangelical religion within the last five years, in this celebrated city. The established pastors who had maintained their attachment to the pure doctrines of the New Testament, have been emboldened to preach the truth with increasing clearness and energy, and their labors have been followed with a divine blessing. Monsieur Malan, who was so bitterly persecuted a few years since by the Unitarian Pastors, and ejected both from the Church and the College for his fidelity to Christ, is not alone; he has erected a chapel on his own ground without the walls of the city, capable of holding nearly 900 persons, and is doing great good. He does not regard himself as a separatist, but still holds to the ecclesiastical constitution of his country, and is strengthened by the hands of several among his brethren.

A separate church was also formed at Geneva about four years ago, on congregational principles—by pious persons who were unable to receive Unitarian doctrines; they had at first to undergo most opprobrious treatment, and many painful sufferings from dissolute mobs & profane scoffers of the higher classes, but their exemplary conduct has at length procured for them the respect due to them, and liberated them from "cruel mockings." Messrs. Emile Guers, and Jean Guillaume Gonthier, the elected Pastors of this new church, were sent over to England to receive ordination in June last. Sermons were preached on the occasion, by Dr. J. Pye Smith and Dr. Collier. These two young ministers had long been known by name and character to friends of the gospel in London, and carried with them the most satisfactory testimonials from learned and pious ministers in Switzerland, and also from the Dean, and Professors in the College of Geneva where they had studied, one of them eight years, and the other nine. May they prove to be bright and shining lights in that city where the candle of the Lord once shone, and where thick darkness has subsequently rested.

REVIVAL IN PITTSFIELD. Letter to the Editor of the Recorder, dated, "PITTSFIELD, SEPT. 24, 1821. "Dear Sir,—The Lord is doing a great work in this place, and to him be all the glory. The revival commenced in the latter part of May. It has not been rapid in its progress; but every week has furnished instances of conviction and hopeful conversion—many of which are very remarkable. Our last communion was on the third Sabbath in Sept. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Pittsfield. Eighty persons were received into the church by profession, and four by letter. Forty-two of these are heads of families—twenty-five males and seventeen females. Thus the worship of God has recently been established, in more than twenty families, and most of them of the upper class in society. Perhaps forty more persons are entertaining hope and the work still goes on. Yesterday, not far from thirty children were offered in baptism. It was an interesting sight.

God is still carrying on his work in Lenox, and Stockbridge. In Lee, the Lord Jesus is triumphing gloriously. Sandisfield is experiencing a great refreshing. Hinsdale and Washington are also visited. "It is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes." Yours, &c. H. HUMPHREY.

## Amherst Collegiate Institution.

On the 18th ult. the public building, erected at Amherst, Mass. for the use of the Collegiate Charity Institution established at that place, was solemnly dedicated. The exercises were introduced by NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees, giving a concise history of the Institution, and stating the business of the day. A dedicatory prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. CROFT, of Enfield; and a dedicatory sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. LELAND, of Charleston, S. C. from these words: "On this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Officers elect of the Institution present, viz. the Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D. President, and JOSEPH ESTABROOK, A. M. Professor of Languages, were then, by NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. as President of the Board and in their name, feelingly addressed on the subject of their appointment, and the responsibility attached to their station; and solemnly inducted into their respective offices, and invested with the charge and government of the Institution. An appropriate address was then delivered by each; and the concluding prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. SNELL, of North-Brookfield.

The Rev. GALANIEL S. OLDS, who had accepted the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, could not be present; but is expected soon to enter on the duties of his office. The Rev. JONAS KING, also, Professor of Oriental Literature, being on his voyage to Europe to complete his education, was not present. All the exercises of the day were peculiarly appropriate, interesting and solemn; and the Music performed in a manner and style, both chaste and elegant.

At the close of the exercises, a collection was made for the benefit of the Institution; and the corner stone of the President's house, which is to be erected and finished the present fall, laid with usual ceremonies. The concourse of people was very large and respectable; and by their listening attention, evinced the interest which they felt in the solemn and important transactions of the day; and in the prosperity of an Institution, whose influence upon the character of men is to be seen and felt, through all succeeding generations.

The next day, the first term of study commenced. Forty-seven young gentlemen have been examined, and admitted into the Institution, in the several classes; some in each class; and are now systematically pursuing their Collegiate Studies.

A College Library is begun, and now contains nearly seven hundred volumes. A Philosophical Apparatus is provided for, and it is expected, will be procured the coming winter. The Trustees assure the public, that no endeavours on their part, will be wanting to render the instruction as good, and the means of improvement as ample as are enjoyed in any College in New-England.

The present term of study consists of thirteen weeks from the 19th ult. and will be succeeded by a vacation of six weeks. Oct. 1st 1821.

At the late Commencement at Princeton College the degree of B. A. was conferred on 40 young gentlemen. The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Jared Ingersoll of Phila. The following exercises took place in the church, before a crowded and most respectable audience:—Latin Salutatory—English Salutatory—An Oration on the incompatibility of national ignorance with national freedom—On Slavery in the United States—On Modern Greece—On the equity and policy of extending to the Indians the right of citizenship—On the influence of literature—On the influence of tracts—On the character of a Christian Missionary—On the deference paid by the Ancients to old age—On the character of N. Bonaparte.

Commercial Protection.—The National Intelligencer, says—"We understand that the following vessels are under orders to cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of our commerce: sloop of war Hornet; brig Enterprise and Spitz; and schrs. Grampus, Porpoise and Shark; also several other vessels along the coasts of Florida and Georgia."

The Franklin 74, is under sailing orders, and will leave the port of New-York in a few days, on her destined cruise on the coast of S. America.

DEATHS. In this town, Mr. John Ruggles, late of Dedham, aged 68; Mr. John Pierce, 32; Mr. Joseph Adams, 56; Mary G. daughter of Mr. Timothy Burr; Mr. Stephen Francis, 65; Joseph Nathaniel, son of Mr. Joseph Loring, aged 11 mo. master Newton Crane, of Canton, 15; Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late Capt. William Newman, 2; Francis A. Tockbury, only child of Mr. Andrew T. 10 mo.; Lucy Lavish, 2 y. & 5 mo.

daughter of Mr. Thomas Gaffield; Miss Abigail Meriam; Mrs. Mary Todd, wife of Capt. William Todd, 77; Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Joseph Wild; Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph Cabot, 7 mo. very suddenly; Mr. Nicholas Brown, 52; Capt. Solomon Phipps, jun. 33.

At Leachmere Point, Samuel Bartlett, Esq. Register of Deeds for the County of Middlesex.—In Roxbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Nutting, 75.—In Watertown, Sept. 26, Elizabeth, and on the 27th, Isaac Bernard, children of Daniel A. Tahner; Mr. Edmund Fowle, 74.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Lovejoy, formerly of Amherst, 46; Miss Maria Worcester, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Worcester, 16.—In Gloucester, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Elijah Foster, 70.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Stuckney, 90.—In Framingham, Elbridge, son of Mr. Micah Bent.—In Barnstable, Miss Eliza Crocker, 19.—In Union, Maine, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Obadiah Morse, formerly of Newtow, Mass. 44.—In Hartford, Conn. Mr. Ezekiah Olcott, 66.

In Cambridge, Hon. James Winthrop, L. L. D. 70.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah Trumbull, consort of Mr. Walter T. 41.—In Braintree, Mr. Joseph Gawth, 35.—In Dedham, Ebenezer Wright Esq. 71.—In Salem, Mr. Jonathan Gardner, 66.—In Hingham, very suddenly Mr. J. Leavitt.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Lydia Stanwood, 40.—In New-Bedford, Mr. George Palmer, 47.—In Enfield, Mrs. Grace, wife of Mr. Ansel Forbes, 36; formerly of this town.—In Holden, Capt. James Davis, 67.—In Westminster, Mr. Jonathan Smith, 74.—In East Hartford, Conn. George Griswold, 65.—During the passage of the steamboat Richmond, from New-York to Hudson, Mr. Livingston, a young member of one of the most respectable families of the State of New York, jumped overboard, and was drowned. He had been living in a round of dissipation and idleness in the city, and two of his relatives were conducting him to the home of his widowed mother, with every promise of oblivion on his past conduct, when he committed the rash deed which has plunged his family in affliction.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

There has been an uncommon quick passage at Quebec, from England, the ship Perseverance, having arrived there in 27 days from Falmouth. The papers, however, brought by this conveyance, are not later than the 17th of Aug. though they notice some items of Continental intelligence, which we had not before observed.

The St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 13th July, in commenting on the late disturbances in Moldavia, and Wallacia, says, "The Greeks do not wish for foreign interference; they even dread it, and rely upon their own efforts." Notwithstanding this, it is stated in the Paris papers, that Russia was prosecuting its military preparations with unabating vigor, and that even the troops on the frontiers of Persia, had received orders to march, and were soon expected at St. Petersburg. These vast preparations seemed to indicate some mighty project; yet it was the opinion of many well informed persons, that Russia would not go to war.

Private letters from Constantinople, and other accounts to the 12th of July, say, that the dispersion of the insurgents in Wallacia and Moldavia, had calmed the popular effervescence that had prevailed in that capital, which was now as tranquil as before the insurrection.

Intelligence from Odessa, to the 20th of July, contradicts the accounts of the communication between that place and Constantinople, having been interrupted; and states, that the Russian Courier with the final despatches to the Porte had not then arrived at his place of destination. The conditions prescribed by Alexander, are now said to be the evacuation of the provinces of Wallacia and Moldavia, by the Turkish troops, leaving garrisons as before, on the Danube, and the free passage to the Dardanelles, and amnesty to the Greeks.

It is again stated, in private letters of a late date from the frontiers of Turkey, that the Grand Seigneur had rejected the ultimatum of Russia, and had given orders to prepare for hostilities.

Thirty French officers had sailed from Marseilles with arms to aid the Greeks, whose cause in the Morea appears to be in a flourishing state. The King of Prussia had permitted the publication in his dominions of every thing favorable to Greeks.

Rome and the Papal State are to be occupied by Austrian troops, in consequence of the spirit of dissatisfaction continuing unsubdued in Italy. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Wednesday Evening Lecture.—Oct. 10, in Park Street Church. Preacher, Rev. B. B. WISNER.

## NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the American Education Society, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday next, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society. Oct. 6. ANA EATON, Clerk.

## HARD WARE GODDS.

No. 33 Union-Street. HOMES & HOMEI, have received by the ships Falcon, Herald, Suffolk and Mount Vernon, from Liverpool, and London Packet, from London, a general assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms, for Cash or Credit. Oct. 6.

## JOHN B. JONES.

No. 37, Market-street. HAS received, per ships Falcon and Suffolk, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of London, Sheffield, and Birmingham Goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit: comprising GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of superior workmanship, in particular for retail custom.—WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS, and MATE-RIALS—PEARL, JET, GOLD and PASTE JEWELRY—rich and low priced PLATED WARE—BRONZED and GILT LAMPS—BRITANNIA WARE—GILT and STEEL GOODS.—With a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES in the line, both useful and ornamental. A complete assortment of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. Oct. 6.

J. B. J. continues to Manufacture extensively, and in a superior style, every description of SILVER PLATE. Oct. 6.

NORFOLK, ss.—Probate Court at Dedham, Sept. 4, 1821.

ON the Petition of Aaron Smith, Administrator of the Estate of JOSEPH KINGSMAN, late of Needham, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, intestate, praying to be authorized to make sale of so much of the real estate of which said deceased died seized, as will produce the sum of seven hundred dollars, for the payment of his just debts, and an additional sum for the expenses of administration and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, That the consideration of said Petition be referred to a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, by adjournment, on Wednesday the day after the first Tuesday of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. then and there to be heard and decided on; and the said administrator is hereby directed to give notice thereof to all persons interested, by publishing an attested copy of this order in the Recorder, printed in Boston, three weeks successively prior to that time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same, if they see cause.

EDWARD H. ROBERTS, Judge of Probate. Copy—Attest, SAMUEL HAYES, Register. 49



